VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 798.) TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1797. (Four Dollars Per Annum.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 19.

Mr. Brent, from Virginia, appeared and took his oath and ſeat; and Jeremiah Smith, from New-Hampſhire, did the ſame yeſterday.

The ſpeaker obſerved, that there was a rule of the houſe in theſe words: "No committee ſhall ſit during the ſitting of the houſe, without ſpecial leave." He thought it neceſſary to obſerve, that he had ſent to the committee to whom it was referred to prepare an anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech, to learn if they were ready to report. They returned for anſwer, that provided they had leave to ſit, they ſhould be able to report the anſwer in half an hour.

On motion, leave was given.

Mr. Coit, from the committee of elections made a report from the documents which they had received, of members entitled to their ſeats.

The ſpeaker informed the houſe that he had received a communication from the department of ſtate, containing ſundry documents referred to by the Preſident in his ſpeech to both houſes, numbered from 1, to 18. He proceeded to read No. 1, viz.

1. A letter from general Pinckney to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated Paris, December 20, 1796, giving an account of his arrival at Bourdeaux, of his journey from thence to to Paris, in which, from the badneſs of the roads, he broke three wheels of his carriage, of the ill treatment he received from M. Delacroix, &c. He remarks that it is not ſurpriſing that the French republic have refuſed to receive him, ſince they have diſmiſſed no leſs than thirteen foreign miniſters; and ſince they have been led to believe by a late emigrant, that the United States was of no greater conſequence to them than the republics of Genoa or Geneva.—He alſo mentions, that it ſeemed to be the opinion in France that much depended upon the election of the Preſident, as one of the candidates was conſidered as a friend of England, and the other as devoted to France. The people of France, he obſerves, have been greatly deceived, with reſpect to the United States, by miſrepreſentations, being led to believe, that the people and government have different views, but adds he, any attempt to divide the people from the government, ought to be to the people of the U States, the ſignal for rallying—Gen. Pinckney ſeveral times mentions Mr. Munroe in this letter with great reſpect; and ſays that before his arrival, the directory had been very cool towards him, but ſince that time, they had renewed their civilities to him.

2. Is a report of major general Mountflorence to general Pinckney, dated December 18, 1796, on the ſubject of American veſſels brought prizes into the ports of France.

3. Extract of a letter from general Pinckney to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated Paris, January 16, 1797, in which he mentions the diſtreſſed ſituation of American citizens arriving in the ports of France, who were immediately thrown into priſon, and could not be releaſed, until an order was got from the American miniſter, counterſigned by the French miniſter of Foreign affairs, and no miniſter being acknowledged there at preſent, no relief could be afforded. He however applied to M. Delacroix on their behalf, by means of his ſecretary major Rutledge, and got them attended to through the miniſter of general police. General Pinckney gives a further account of converſations which paſſed between his ſecretary and M. Delacroix, on the ſubject of quitting Paris, in which he told him he muſt do ſo, or be liable to the operation of the police laws; but refuſed to commit his orders to writing. He mentions Barras's anſwer to Monroe's addreſs, as a curious production; but ſays it was not particularly calculated as an anſwer to what was ſaid by Mr. Munroe, as he had it prepared, and was unacquainted with what would be ſaid by Mr. Munroe.

4. Extract of a letter from general Pinckney to the ſecretary of ſtate dated Amſterdam, February 18, informing him, that having had official notice to quit the French republic, he had gone to Amſterdam.

5. Extract of a letter from general Pinckney to the ſecretary of ſtate, March 5, in which he obſerves, that before he left Paris, it was rumoured that the Dutch were determined to treat American veſſels in the ſame manner as the French had done. He now believes that the French wiſhed them to do ſo, as he had lately received intelligence that the Dutch had objected to this; alledging that it would be a great injury to them, as they ſhould then loſe their trade with this country, and if ſo, they would be deprived of furniſhing that ſupport to the French, which they then gave them. France acquieſced, becauſe ſhe ſaw it was for her intereſt, and having 25000 troops in Batavia, it was generally known, they could do what they pleaſed with that country. The general adds, with deteſtation, that there are American citizens who fit our privateers to cruize againſt the trade of this country.

6. Extract of a letter from major-general Mountflorence to general Pinckney, dated Paris, February 14, mentioning the capture of a veſſel from Boſton, and another from Baltimore, by an American citizen on board a privateer; adding that American citizens of this claſs are continually wiſhing for more rigorous laws againſt American commerce.

7. Extract of a letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated Paris, February 21, giving an account of two American veſſels being brought into L'Orient by the ſame man, and of another veſſel taken by a French privateer.

8. Extract of a letter from general Pinckney to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated Amſterdam, March 8, mentioning the capture of ſeveral American veſſels; he alſo ſpeaks of the diſagreeableneſs of his ſituation; and was of opinion that the new Third of the French councils would determine whether this country and France were to remain at peace, or go to war. Though the former was deſirable, he wiſhed the meaſures of our government to be firm.

9. Speech of Barras, preſident of the directory, on Mr. Monroe's recall.

10. The decree of the executive directory of March 2, relative to the ſeizing of American veſſels.

11. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, Eſq. miniſter reſident of the United States, to the Batavian republic, to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated at the Hague, Nov. 4, 1796, giving an account of the diſpoſition of the people of that country towards this, which he ſtates to be friendly; and this he attributes to its being their intereſt to be ſo. This country, he remarks, is the only quarter from which they receive regular payments. He adds, however, that they have no will in oppoſition to the French government.

12. Extract of a letter from the committee of Foreign relations of the Batavian republic to the above miniſter, dated Sept. 27, 1796, making it appear very deſirable that the United States ſhould join them in their common cauſe againſt Great-Britain, reminding him of the many ſervices which they had rendered to this country.

13. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, in anſwer to the above, wherein he ſays he ſhall not omit to forward their letter to his government.

14. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated Hague, Feb. 17, 1797, repreſenting the French republic as paying as little attention to other neutral powers as to the United States. He alludes to their conduct towards Hamburgh, Bremen, Copenhagen, &c.

15. Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Eſq. to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated London, March 12, 1797, to the ſame effect.

16. A letter from the miniſter of Spain, reſident in Philadelphia, to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated May 6, 1797, complaining of the injurious operation of the Britiſh treaty againſt Spain, in three reſpects, viz. as it deſtroys the doctrine of free ſhips, making free goods, as it makes certain articles contraband of which in former treaties, were not conſidered ſo; and as it gives to Great-Britain a right to navigate the Miſſiſippi, which that miniſter inſiſts belonged not to us to give, as it belonged wholly to Spain before it gave the right to the U. States, by the late treaty, to navigate that river.—He concludes his letter with ſaying, that the king of Spain is deſirous of harmony between the two countries, and relies upon the equality of his complaints for ſatisfaction.

17. A letter from the ſecretary of ſtate to the Spaniſh miniſter, in anſwer to the above; in which he acknowledges that the treaty lately concluded between the two countries, had proved ſatisfactory to the United States, as it put an end to a diſpute which had exiſted for many years reſpecting the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, and alſo as it afforded ſatisfaction to our mercantile citizens for the capture of our ſhips and cargoes. All theſe, he allowed, were acts of ſubſtantial juſtice; but all the other ſtipulations were wholly voluntary, and perfectly reciprocal. With reſpect to the three articles of complaint, reſpecting the Britiſh treaty, he juſtified the ſtipulations as being juſt and conſiſtent, and ſuch as this country had a right to enter into.

18. A letter from general Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Feb. 1, ſtating that the day after the arrival of the news of the French general Buonaparte's ſucceſſes in Italy, he received a letter from M. Delacroix, directing him to leave Paris. Gen. Pinckney concludes this letter with obſerving, that the French ſeemed to ſpeak of this country as if it were indebted to them for Independence, and not to any exertions of our own. Our treaty with Great-Britain is execrated; they wiſh us to have no connection with that country; they wiſh to deſtroy the trade of Great-Britain, and they look upon us as her beſt cuſtomer.

The whole of theſe documents having been read, on motion, they were committed to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Venable, from the committee appointed to prepare an anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident, reported one (pretty much an echo of the ſpeech) which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

On the ſpeaker enquiring for what day it ſhould be made, Mr. W. Smith, mentioned to-morrow—Mr. Nicholas, Monday.

Mr. Giles ſaid the anſwer could not be printed before to-morrow. As it was, perhaps, the moſt important anſwer which ever was returned to a ſpeech ſince the commencement of the preſent government, and therefore ought to be well conſidered, he thought Monday as early as it ought to be taken up.

Mr. Livingſton ſaid there was another reaſon for delay. In the reading of the anſwer, it appeared to him to go to an approbation of all the meaſures of the executive in relation to foreign nations. If ſo, it was of the utmoſt conſequence that the papers which had juſt been read, ſhould alſo be laid before them previous to its diſcuſſion, as they could not form an opinion on that ſubject until they had an opportunity of peruſing theſe papers.

The queſtion was carried for Monday,

Mr. New preſented the petition of Robert Rutherford, complaining of the undue election of gen. Morgan (for the diſtrict which he formerly repreſented) and praying for redreſs in the premiſes. Referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. W. Smith moved, that as the conſideration of the anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech was made the order for Monday, that when the Houſe adjourned, it might adjourn to that day. Agreed, and Adjourned.

HAMBURGH, March 23.

Letters from Peterſburg of the 24th of Feb. ſtate, that the counſels of the emperor Paul appear to have taken a deciſive oppoſition to every overture of interference in the ſubſiſting war; in conſequence of the late deliberations on this ſubject, the militia eſtabliſhment is already reduced to the limitation of 1791, by which 5 major generals, 13 brigadier generals, and 26 colonels are ſtruck off the eſtabliſhment. This reduction of the military, does not operate with like effect in the ſeveral naval departments, where meaſures are carrying forward for the effectual revival and ſupport of the great naval neutral ſyſtem, which has been eagerly adopted by the emperor at the inſtance of his Pruſſian majeſty.

Advices from Copenhagen of the 21ſt March, ſtate the indiſpoſition of the king, and that the Pruſſian ambaſſador, baron Senft, had left that city, on his return home, with his lady and ſuite.

On the 13th March, his ſerene highneſs the duke of Brunſwick, was ſeized with a diſorder in his breaſt of which he died in the 76th year of his age—he had heard of the fall of Mantua, and other ſerious news before his deceaſe:—his unexpected death has excited grief, and it has been notified in form to the ſeveral courts of Europe. [This is the celebrated duke who commanded the Pruſſian troops that invaded Holland in 1784, and France, in 1794—with various ſucceſſes.]

PARIS, March 18.

The Italian gazettes give us the articles of the treaty of peace concluded between the Hope and the French Republic, of which the following is an authentic copy:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the ſixth.

II. The Pope revokes all adheſion, aſſiſtance and conceſſion, open or ſecret, given by him to the coalition armed againſt the Republic of France; and to every treaty of alliance offenſive and defenſive, with whatever power it may be. He engages himſelf not to furniſh either for the preſent or any future war, to any power armed againſt the French Republic, any ſuccours in men, ſhips, arms, warlike ſtores, proviſions or money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His holineſs ſhall diſband, within five days after the ratification of the preſent treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiment exiſting before the treaty of armiſtice ſigned at Bologna.

IV. The ſhips of war or corſairs of the powers armed againſt the French Republic, ſhall not enter, or at leaſt ſhall not make any ſtay during the preſent war, in the ports or roads of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates.

V. The French Republic ſhall continue to enjoy, as before the war, all the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and ſhall be treated in every reſpect as the moſt reſpectable powers, and particularly ſo as to what relates to its ambaſſador or miniſter, its conſuls or vice-conſuls.

VI. The Pope ſhall renounce abſolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the cities and territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaiſſin, and its

ependencies; and ſhall tranſfer, give up, and abandon the ſaid rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope in like manner renounces forever, and gives up and tranſfers to the French Republic, all his right to the territories known by the title of the legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack ſhall be made on the Catholic religion in thoſe legations.

VIII. The citadel and villages forming the territory of the city of Ancona, ſhall remain in the hands of the Republic till a peace with the continent ſhall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, not to tranſfer to any one the titles of ſignories attached to the territory hereby ceded to the French Republic.

X. His holineſs engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the treaſurer of the French army, before the 5th March 1797, the ſum of 15 000 000 of French livres tournois, of which 10,000,000 ſhall be in ſpecie, and 5,000,000 in diamonds, and other valuable effects; beſides the ſum of 1,600,000 remaining due according to the 9th article of the armiſtice, ſigned at Bologna on the 5th Meſſidor, in the 4th year of the Republic, and ratified by his holineſs on the 17th of June.

XI. In order to ſettle finally what ſhall remain to be paid, in order to the complete execution of the armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, his holineſs ſhall provide the army with 800 cavalry horſes accoutred, and 800 draught horſes, bulls and buffaloes, and other objects produced from the territory of the church.

XII. Beſides the ſum mentioned in the preceding articles, the Pope ſhall pay to the French Republic, in ſpecie, diamonds, and other valuables, the ſum of 15,000,000 of French livres tournois, of which 10,000,000 livres ſhall be paid in the courſe of March, and five in the courſe of April next.

XIII. The 8th article of the treaty of armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, concerning the manuſcripts and objects of art, ſhall be carried into complete execution as ſpeedily as poſſible.

XIV. The French army ſhall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as ſoon as the 10th article of the preſent treaty ſhall be executed and accompliſhed.

XV. The French army ſhall evacuate the province of Macarata, excepting Acona and Fano, and their territories, as ſoon as the firſt five millions of the ſum mentioned in 12th article of the preſent treaty ſhall have been paid and delivered.

XVI. The French ſhall evacuate the territory of the city of Fano, and the Duchy of Urbino, as ſoon as the ſecond five millions of the ſum mentioned in the 12th article of the preſent treaty ſhall have been delivered and the 3d, 10th, 11th, and 13th, ſhall have been executed. The laſt five millions, making the whole of the ſum ſtipulated to be paid by the 12th article, ſhall be paid at fartheſt in the courſe of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cede to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the city of Rome, and at Loretto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the Holy See, in the three provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and particularly the eſtate of Meſola and its dependencies; the Pope, reſerving to himſelf however, in caſe they ſhall be ſold, a third of the ſums ariſing from ſuch ſale, which ſhall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His holineſs ſhall diſavow, by his miniſter at Paris, the aſſaſſination of the ſecretary of legation, Baſeville; and, in the courſe of the year, the ſum of three hundred thouſand livres, ſhall be paid to, and divided amongſt thoſe who have ſuffered by this event.

XIX. His holineſs ſhall ſet at liberty all perſons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The commander in chief ſhall permit all the priſoners of war from the troops of his holineſs, to return home as ſoon as he ſhall have received the ratifications of this treaty.

XXI. Until a commercial treaty ſhall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the commerce of the Republic ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed and treated by the ſtates of his holineſs on the ſame footing as the nation moſt favoured in its commerce.

XXII. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague in April in the 3d year, the peace concluded by the preſent treaty between the French Republic and his holineſs, is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The poſt of France ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed at Rome, in the ſame as it exiſted before.

XXIV. The School of Arts, inſtituted at Rome for all the French, ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, and ſhall continue to be conducted as before the war. The palace belonging to the Republic, where the ſchool is held, ſhall be reſtored without waſte.

XXV. All the articles, clauſes and conditions, of the preſent treaty ſhall be, without exception, obligatory forever, as well on his holineſs as on his ſucceſſors.

XXVI. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified with the ſhorteſt poſſible delay.

Made and ſigned at the Head quarters of Tolentino, by the ſaid Plenipotentiaries, 19th February, 1797.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE
CACAULT.

LONDON, March 25.

The following is a copy of the petition agreed to by the common hall on Thurſday:—

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

"The humble addreſs and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common-hall aſſembled, on Thurſday the 23d of March, 1797.

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"We, your majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common-hall aſſembled, approach the throne with deep affliction, and with the moſt awful apprehenſions, from your majeſty's miniſters perſiſting in meaſures which an accumulation of unprecedented calamities has manifeſtly proved unwiſe and deſtructive, immediately tending to pervert, and even to deſtroy, the acknowledged principles of our juſtly boaſted conſtitution.

"We lament that, by the evil inſtigation of your majeſty's adviſers, theſe nations have been plunged into a war unparalled in miſery and deſtruction, which has nearly ruined our commerce, impoveriſhed our manufactures, depopulated our country, ſapped the public credit, and widely extended the moſt flagitious corruption.

"We moſt deeply deplore that your majeſty's miniſters, abandoning the principles they once profeſſed, have endeavored to prevent the remonſtrances of your people, attacking the very vitals of our conſtitution, and depriving your ſubjects of liberties which their anceſtors with ſo much energy "claimed, demanded, and inſiſted on as their undoubted right and inheritance," and which it is our duty to tranſmit to our poſterity pure and inviolate, and for the defence and preſervation of which, your majeſty's royal houſe was choſen, and placed upon the throne of theſe realms.

"We therefore moſt humbly beſeech your majeſty to diſmiſs forever from your majeſty's preſence and councils, thoſe adviſers, both public and ſecret, of the meaſures we lament, not doubting that, by a change of councils, ſuch meaſures may be adopted as will ſpeedily procure the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace, and produce ſuch a ſyſtem of economy as ſhall reſtore the public credit and the happineſs of your people.—But ſhould your majeſty any longer confide in ſuch adviſers, we are firmly convinced that they will completely undermine the baſis of national proſperity and happineſs, the reciprocal confidence of a ſovereign and a free people, and inevitably deſtroy the boaſted privileges, the internal peace, and the numerous bleſſings that Britons have heretofore enjoyed."

The Sheriffs of London attended yeſterday at St. James's, and waited for above two hours to have an interview with the king, to know when the addreſs and petition for turning out his miniſters, as carried in the common hall, ſhould be brought up; when the duke of Portland delivered a verbal meſſage that his majeſty had always received addreſſes from the city of London in their corporate body, and not by repreſentatives; upon which the gentlemen retired without going into the preſence chamber!!!

April 1.

We lament to ſay, that according to the reports in the beſt informed political circles, the accounts which miniſters received from the continent on Thurſday, by no means announce the proſpect of peace to any of the belligerent powers. The league of the proteſtant princes of Germany begin now to manifeſt its force and intentions. The army of the king Pruſſia, is actually in motion, and his deſigns are no longer equivocal. He threatens to fall upon Bohemia, while Buonaparte penetrates by the Tyrol, and Hoche by the Lower Rhine. This formidable attack in the exhauſted ſtate of the houſe of Auſtria, threatens the very exiſtence of the emperor, and there is no doubt but he muſt finally yield to their unprincipled demands.

By this league, and in the event of the ſecularization of the biſhopricks, the emperor will have the inadequate compenſation of Saltzburg; the king of Pruſſia will ſeize on the rich biſhoprick of Munſter, and the elector of Hanover, upon Oſnaburgh. The ſtadtholder will have the biſhoprick of Fulda, and each of the contracting parties will have the ſlice moſt convenient to his preſent eſtates.

A meeting of the clothiers and woollen manufacturers of Glouceſterſhire, is to be held on Monday next, to petition parliament for peace. The corporation of Saliſbury met on Tueſday, and the manufacturers and inhabitants of Saliſbury met yeſterday on the ſame buſineſs.

April 3.

The Hamburgh mail which arrived on Saturday brings ſtill further confirmation of the important fact, that the emperor of Germany, with a conſtancy that does honor to his courage, though it will be probably unavailing, muſters all his ſtrength to ſtem the torrent, juſt ready to break in upon his hereditary dominions, and to force him to the ſurrender of his preponderance in the Germanic body. He is perfectly aware of the tendency of the league which is formed for the aggrandizement of the houſe of Brandenburgh. In the month of February laſt, he preſented a reſcript to the diet of the empire, in which we find the following remarkable paſſage:

His majeſty has repeatedly apprized the ſtates of the empire, and particularly the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, of their danger. He has endeavored to convince them, that their eventual exiſtence, as independent ſtates, was threatened, that projects of ſecularization were ſecretly forming, and that it was apparently in contemplation to grant an indemnity to the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, with a view to compel the empire of Germany, divided and incapable of defending itſelf, to accept this ſacrifice as the pricipal baſis of the terms of peace, and this object is attempted to be accompliſhed by a junction and co-operation of the power of France with the proteſtant intereſt dependent upon Pruſſia.

The danger is now brought to its head. The armies of France have no other object; and he has no ally but England. What aid ſhe can give him is a queſtion that a parliament repreſenting the people of this country would ſpeedily decide; what deciſion a parliament anſwering the deſcription of the ſincere and candid biſhop of Rocheſter will give it is eaſy to determine. The chancellor of the exchequer has ſaid, in his place, that it is for the intereſt of this country, that we ſhould ſend him more money, and accordingly more will be ſent.

The emperor Francis's addreſs to Paul has not been ſo fortunate. Letters from Vienna ſay that his anſwer is unequivocal, in conſequence of which a favorable interpretation has been given it. Our readers ſhall judge for themſelves. The following article is from Hamburgh. It will appear that our miniſters are more zealous in the cauſe. They have not only agreed to give the houſe of Auſtria ſuccour in money direct, but they have held out moſt tempting offers to Ruſſia, of a large ſubſidy to engage that court to interfere.—The article from Hamburg is as follows:

HAMBURGH, March 22.

Our accounts are, that the emperor Paul has given an unfavorable anſwer to the court of London relative to his ſupport of the triple alliance, and that his promiſe of an equipment of another fleet is couched in very doubtful terms. To the court of Vienna his anſwer has been ſtill more explicit, urging that he found the Ruſſian army in ſo bad a ſtate that not more than 15 or 20,000 men could be ſpared as auxiliaries, that his finances were remarkably low, and therefore his advice to the emperor was to think of peace, and at the ſame time announcing that he had written to the king of Pruſſia to induce him to become a mediator between Auſtria and France; and that he ſhould determine what part to take, by the anſwer he ſhould receive from the Pruſſian majeſty.—This, it is obſerved, is laying the pride of Auſtria at the feet of its rival with a witneſs.

The mail brings no other news. The armies are generally in motion, and all appearances indicate a moſt obſtinate campaign; in which, through the infatuated councils to which we are condemned, this country is to be deeply involved.

It is only by the declaration of the united ſenſe of the country that we can deliver ourſelves from this dreadful calamity. London has given a grand and laudable example. The common hall have ſolemnly confirmed their firſt reſolution; and we have ſeen that the body of contractors and jobbers, who thrive upon the public ſpoil, have not dared, as heretofore, to agitate the queſtion of a counter addreſs in the common council.

This day the city of Weſtminſter, the reſidence of the king, the parliament, the courts of law, as well as of the nobility and gentry of England, alſo meet to conſider of a petition for the removal of miniſters. We ſhall ſee whether the voice of ſound wiſdom and independence will not triumph even in the choſen abode of influence and corruption.

On Wedneſday a meeting of the freeholders and taxed houſholders of Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, was held there, John Cartwright, Eſq in the chair.—The chairman, after entering at large into a deſcription of the ſtate of public affairs, and endeavouring to ſhew the true ſource of our calamities, propoſed a petition to the houſe of commons, which was ſeconded by Samuel Barnard, Eſq, and met with no oppoſition whatever.

COMMON HALL.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the city of London, aſſembled in common hall, to conſider the report of his majeſty's anſwer as to the time of receiving their addreſs voted on the 23d of laſt month.

The hall being opened with the uſual formalities, the lord mayor informed the meeting that the report of the ſheriffs would be read by the common ſergeant.

Mr. Sylveſter (the common ſergeant) read the report. It ſtated that the ſheriffs had attended at St. James's on Friday, the 24th of March, to know when the addreſs, carried in the common hall, which was held on the 23d, ſhould be preſented to his majeſty; that the duke of Portland had informed the ſheriffs that his majeſty received addreſſes from the city of London as a corporate body only, and that he would receive the addreſs of the Livery in the common form at the levee on the Wedneſday following, or upon any other levee day.

Mr. Hanſon addreſſed the Livery. After a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he very forcibly ſtated the inſults which his majeſty's miniſters had, in this inſtance, given to the citizens of London. He moved—

"That the ſheriffs of London have at all times a right to an audience of the King, and when deputed by the Livery of London, they are in duty bound to demand it."

Mr. Farmer ſeconded the motion. He ſaid he had more reſpect for his majeſty than to believe that the anſwer given to the ſheriffs was the king's anſwer. Precedents had been ſought for to ſupport the preſent refuſal to receive the city addreſs, and it had been ſaid that it was in ſome degree warranted by an act of Parliament paſſed in the reign of Charles II. but that was ſurely an æra too inauſpicious to liberty to permit any of its regulations or practices to be now held up as examples.

The queſtion being put, the reſolution was carried in the affirmative, as were all thoſe which followed. On the ſhew of hands only two appeared againſt each reſolution. One of the non contents was Mr. Kemble, a tea broker.

Mr. Waddington ſaid the reſolution he had to propoſe would have come with peculiar propriety from the alderman of the ward of Farringdon, without, (Mr. Wilks) who he was ſorry to obſerve, was not preſent on that day. He thought the ſheriffs had acted very improperly in taking an anſwer from the duke of Portland, and returning without an audience of the king. The duke of Portland acted, in this inſtance, only as a ſervant, and it did not become the citizens of London, in common hall aſſembled, to receive the anſwer of a ſervant of ſervants. He hoped the Livery of London would not ſuffer the rights and liberties of the city to be infringed. He concluded a very able ſpeech by moving—

"That the lord mayor, attended by the ſheriff, and the repreſentatives of the city in Parliament, be again requeſted to preſent to his majeſty, the addreſs voted in the common Hall of the 23d of March, and that no anſwer be received through the medium of a ſecretary of ſtate."

Mr. Waithman ſeconded the motion.

The following reſolution, moved by Mr. Hanſon and ſeconded by Mr. Waddington, was next carried:

That the ſheriff of London, attended by the city remembrancer, do wait on his majeſty to know when he will be graciouſly pleaſed to receive the ſaid addreſs on the throne.

On the motion of Mr. Farmer it was reſolved:

That the ſheriffs be inſtructed, if neceſſary, to inform his majeſty, that the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, cannot deliver their addreſs in any other manner than to the king on his throne.

After this reſolution was paſſed, Mr. Sheriff Langſton came forward and informed the livery, that they might depend upon the ſheriffs of London doing their duty agreeable to their inſtruction.

Mr. Waithman ſtated that the proceedings relative to the calling of the laſt common hall, had not been entered upon the journal. He therefore moved,

"That the anſwer of the lord mayor to the requiſition of the livery for holding the laſt common hall, together with their remonſtrance, be entered upon the journal of their proceedings."

Mr. Waithman ſaid, that however he might have diſapproved of the conduct of the chief magiſtrate with regard to the calling of the laſt common hall, his lordſhip on the preſent occaſion had acted in ſuch a manner as could not fail to procure him the approbation of the livery. Impreſſed with this ſentiment he moved,

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the lord mayor for his impartial conduct this day."

Carried unanimouſly.

On the motion of Mr. Farmer, the reſolutions were ordered to be correctly copied, ſigned by the town clerk, and publiſhed in all the morning and evening papers.

PORTSMOUTH, March 30.

This day arrived Lord Bridport, with the whole of his fleet.

LEXINGTON, April 8.

We are informed by the poſt riders, that about ten days ago the Indians killed eight men in Mero diſtrict Cumberland, that a party raiſed and purſued the Indians, and killed ſeven or eight of them. Strong apprehenſions are entertained by the people of that country of a war with the Southern Indians.

NEW YORK, May 19.

The brig Nancy, Capt. Elliſon, arrived at this port yeſterday from Cowes, near Portſmouth, in England, by whom we have been favoured with the London Star of March 28, 29, and April 1.

On the receipt of theſe papers, which are no later than the accounts, via Boſton our firſt reſearches were to aſcertain whether the Hamburgh account reſpecting Mr. Pinckney, &c. was mentioned, but our ſearch was vain.

A Vienna article of March 11, follows:—"Our court it is ſaid, no longer receives ſubſidies from England. This report has given occaſion to many conjectures, but at preſent it requires further confirmation."

A Vienna article of March 15, ſays the Emperor of Ruſſia has declared in favour of the Germanic empire.

The new loan to the Emperor was in debate in the houſe of commons, March 31, but no deciſion entered into.

"The army of the King of Pruſſia is actually in motion; he threatens to fall on Bohemia, while Buonaparte penetrates by the Tyrol, and Hoche by the Lower Rhine—this formidable attack, in this exhauſted ſtate of the houſe of Auſtria, threatens the very exiſtence of the Emperor."

STAR, April 1.

It was reported at London, via Edinburgh, April 1, but not credited, that in a pitch battle between the Britiſh troops and United Iriſhmen, in the province of Ulſter, a complete regiment, ſaid to be the 24th, were cut up!

AUGUSTA, May 18.

It is not at all ſurpriſing that the unfortunate ſtate of Georgia, ſhould be ſingled out by our enemies, as the propereſt to commence their plundering ſyſtem of warfare upon—indeed the leading characters in our government, appear to be anxiouſly looking forward to the period that will incorporate them with the "terrible republic." It is then, and not till then, that the great body of citizens will be enabled to diſtinguiſh their real friends of good order and government from the infernal vipers, who have ſtung their repoſe for two years paſt—Were a proof neceſſary to ſubſtantiate the truth of theſe obſervations, we ſhould have to trace no farther than to the famous remonſtrance of the 9th of February laſt—After reciting the many grievances under which the ſtate laboured from the unprecedented tyranny and oppreſſion of congreſs, it goes on to obſerve, "that the great charter of our liberties, the declaration of independence, charged George the Third as a tyrant, for raiſing the condition of new appropriations of land in the following words: *He has endeavoured to prevent the population of theſe ſtates for that purpoſe, refuſing to paſs laws to encourage migrations thither, and raiſing the conditions of new appropriations of land.*" "The compariſon (continues the remonſtrance) we are ſorry to obſerve, is but too ſtriking, if not in favor of the Britiſh government."

This is indeed, as a member of the union, carrying the principles of expatriation to a unusual pitch. But what are we to think of a man holding a military command, publicly declare, that were the French to commence hostilities, he should not hesitate to take a part with them? we cannot help thinking, that the declaration would warrant a court, if the commander in chief had firmness, or knowledge of his duty, or inclination to exercise the authority the government has put into his hands.

Whenever we have news of French victories, the enthusiastic admirers of that nation, not only sound the praises of French valor, as they may well do, but extol the prosperity of France, measuring the prosperity of a nation by her conquests of territory. This is however a narrow view of the subject—Territorial conquests usually cost more than they are worth. All the great states of antiquity were ruined by their acquisitions of territory, and whatever may be the opinion of enthusiasts, we believe France will ultimately be poorer, than she would if she had made peace two years ago, and retired into her ancient limits. The internal misery of the country, the total corruption of morals, and contempt of laws, the universal disorganization of government, are deep and lasting evils which would not be balanced by the conquest of all Europe. The success of France for two years past resembles the good luck of a gambler, who wins a few dollars daily, which he expends at gambling tables, while his business is neglected at home, and his family going to ruin. A spectator may admire the adroitness of the gambler who wins, but the philosopher will look to his farm and his family, before he pronounces him a prosperous man.

PETERSBURG, *May 30.*

A letter from a captain of a vessel in the Havannah, to his owner in Charleston, dated the 5th instant, says there are certain accounts there of the surrender of Porto Rico to the English.

On the 22d instant, at the Federal Court held at Richmond, the Grand Jury for the District of Virginia, made the following presentment:—

"We of the Grand Jury of the United States, for the District of Virginia, present as a real evil the circular letters of several members of the late Congress, and particularly letters with the signature of Samuel J. Cabell, endeavoring at a time of real public danger, to disseminate unfounded calumnies against the happy government of the United States, and thereby to separate the people therefrom, and to increase or produce a foreign influence, ruinous to the peace, happiness and independence, of these United States."

Petersburg Theatre.

This Evening, May 30, will be presented,
The OPERA, of
LIONEL & CLARISSA;
OR, THE
SCHOOL FOR FATHERS.

Lionel, Mr. J. West; Colonel Oldboy, Mr. Turnbull; Sir John Flowerdale, Mr. Green; Jeffery, Mr. Bartlett; Harman, Mr. Bignall; Jenkins, Mr. Heely; Antoine, Mr. Morton; John, Mr. Copeland.

Clarissa, Mrs. J. West; Lady Mary Oldboy, Mrs. Turnbull; Diana, Mrs. Green; Jenny, Mrs. Shaw.

To which will be added the FARCE, of
WAYS & MEANS.

Sir David Dunder, Mr. Green; Random, Mr. J. West; Sample, Mr. Barttett; Tiptoe, Mr. T. West; Paul Peery, Mr. Turnbull.

Lady Dunder, Mrs. Turnbull; Harriet, Mrs. Deckar; Kitty, Mrs Green.

Tickets to be had at the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

BOXES 6s.—PIT 4s. 6d.

Doors to be opened at Six, and begin precisely at Seven o'Clock.

N. B. There will be a PLAY and FARCE at the Theatre, every evening during this week.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d of this month, the following described boys, one named PLEASANT WAMOCK, has light hair, a round brown jacket, with thicklett overalls of an olive colour, and a short coat of a light coloured coating, with different other clothes with him unknown; he can work well at the taylor's trade, and is about 16 or 17 years of age, and a small size

JAMES KEY is the name of the other, he has red hair and freckled face, a round drab coloured jacket, light mixed Virginia cloth overalls, and has been learning the same trade; he is 14 years of age last fall, they had tolerable good shoes with them—If they return home without any further trouble, they will be favourably done by; but I forewarn every person from harbouring or carrying away the above described boys at their peril. I will give the above reward to any person that will bring them home to me, or Ten Dollars to confine them, so that I get them again.

JOHN KEY.

Petersburg, May 29, 1797. (3)

J. & E. NEWCOMB,

Have just received, and now opening for SALE, at their STORE in BOLLINGBROOK-STREET,

A general assortment of the following Goods, viz.

IRISH Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Tambour'd and cross-barr'd Muslins,
Striped and plain ditto,
Muslinet,
Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton, ditto,
Muslin Cravats,
Printed Muslin,
Ribbons, Lace & Edging,
Black Gallon binding,
Blue and Green ditto,
Necklaces and Ear-drops,
Lockets and Locket Chains,
Tea-Boards and Waiters,
Plain and clouded Nankeens,
Jeans and Durants,
Ginghams and India Cottons,
Hosiery,
Men's and Children's fine Hats,
Ladies Calimanco Shoes,
Assortment of Hardware,
Crates of Liverpool Ware,
4d. 6d, 8d. and 10d. Nails,
Brown Linens,
Rope, Cotton Cards,
Fresh Teas and Coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
West India and N. E. Rum,
French and Apple Brandy,
Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine,
Pepper, Allspice and Nutmegs,
Salt loose and in Sacks,
Bacon and Corn,
Powder and Shot,
Also two neat Riding Chairs compleat, with Harness,
Carriage Fringe, &c.

Petersburg, May 27, 1797. (tf.)

OLD LONDON
PARTICULAR MADEIRA,
FOR SALE, BY
JOHN Le MESSURIER.
May 30, 1797.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in Lunenburg county, the 25th day of February 1797, A BAY HORSE, 4 feet 2 inches high, had on a bell when he came to my plantation, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shillings.

WILLIAM WEBB.

May 27, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Mecklenburg county, November 12, 1796 A RED STEER, marked with a slit in the right, and an underkeel in the left ear—Appraised to Four Dollars.

RICHARD WYNN.

May 25, 1797. (ep 3t)

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, in Campbell county, a likely Negro MAN, by the name of GABRIL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a scar on his upper lip occasioned by a burn, can play on the fiddle, and the joint of his right hand wrist show marks of being formerly hurt, has three small lumps on his breast, large feet wide across the tread, often changes his dress, passes for a free man, having a pass that certifies him to have been set free by John Johnson, signed by William Alexander for Robert Alexander, clerk of Campbell; which pass he has got from a free negro of that county—the pass certifies him to be by the name of Kitts, and he passes by the name of Kit Morgan; it is certain he is in or about Petersburg, and says he intends to take shipping, as he has been heard of in a few miles of that place—Any person delivering the said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward; putting him in jail, and sending me a letter by post or otherwise, to Lynchburg or New London, will be sufficient.

BENJAMIN HADEN.

Campbell county, May 26, 1797.

N. B I forewarn all masters of vessels from taking him out of the state. (2p)

LOST or MISLAID, (or probably put into the hands of some person to collect) by Matthew Wills, dec. a number of papers consisting of bonds and accounts, against sundry persons in and near Petersburg, for money due Grisset Davis, dec. which bonds and accounts were put into the hands of Matthew Wills, dec for collection, by Abraham Green, administrator of said Grisset Davis. Any person giving information of the above bonds and accounts to either of the subscribers, shall be handsomely rewarded; and all persons are hereby forewarned paying any money to any person on account of said Grisset Davis, except to Abraham Green, or his lawful agent.

ABRAHAM GREEN, of Amelia.
WILLIS WILLS, Adm'r, of Matthew Wills, of Warminster, Amherst county.

April 9, 1797. (2w)

TWO large bay HORSES, well calculated for the Saddle or Harness, for sale together or separate, at Mr. Armistead's stable.

Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 3d of June,

A LIKELY Negro WOMAN and Two CHILDREN, at the House belonging to the estate of Mr. George Dudgeon, nearly opposite Petersburg warehouse.

NATHANIEL BARKER.
GEORGE YOUNG.
ELIZABETH TOMMAS.

May 25, 1797.

Blank Writs, for Sale at this Office.

JOHN D. PERKINS,

BEING on his return from the Southward, expects to be in Petersburg during the *Races* at New-Market, and may be seen at Mr. ARMISTEAD'S Tavern; he has the PATENT METALLIC POINTS, for sale, and for the satisfaction of those who may wish for *ocular* evidence of their efficacy, he will operate *gratis* on suitable subjects, will be pleased with opportunities to exhibit to *impartial witnesses* their *real virtues*. The very great efficacy of these instruments, attested by persons of the highest respectability, from Georgia to the province of Maine, is sufficient to convince every person of their importance.

May 25, 1797. (2)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the subscribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the store in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewise appointed Mr. Nathan Fletcher, of Brunswick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have also appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the store formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the transactions in those different stores, are put into these gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to settle the accounts and grant discharges.

Those indebted to the said concern for dealings with David Russell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—also those indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their store in Petersburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the said Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good against the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797. (tf)

I WISH to sell 4666 2-3 Acres of MILITARY LAND in one survey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-West Territory.—Application to the subscriber will be attended to—also several valuable LOTS of LAND on the South-side of Washington street, in the Town of Petersburg.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf)

A CAUTION!

I HEREBY forewarn the public against taking an assignment of a bond executed by me to Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, on the 30th day of April, 1796, for the sum of £.269: 10, payable the 15th day of the next month. This bond was given in part for a sum of money agreed to be paid for a tract of land which I purchased of the said Clay—the title to the said land is contested, and I am determined neither to pay the amount of the said bond, either to Mr. Clay, or to any other person who may imprudently take an assignment thereof, until my title shall be made complete and secure.

JOHN GOODE.

Brunswick, May 16, 1797. (6tp)

On Friday the 2d day of June, will be sold on the premises, in the Town of Petersburg,

A VARIETY of Articles in the Coachmaking business, also one Horse; belonging to the estate of D. J. Manley, dec. on a credit until Christmas; bond and good security will be required, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.—At the same time will be rented until Christmas, the shops lately occupied by the Manley.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Petersburg, May 25, 1797. (3)

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the late Devereux Jarrat Manley, dec. are requested to make them known as speedy as possible, that provision may be made for discharging the same—and all those that are indebted to the estate, will please to take notice, that all accounts remaining unsettled the last of August next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797. (9w)

STRAYED or Stolen off the Commons of this Town, on Thursday evening, the 18th of May, a likely BAY HORSE, about 5 feet high, 15 years old, his hind feet white above his coot-locks, appears to be hard rode, which may be discovered on examination of his feet, has a short scrape tail, and has no mark that I remember.—Whoever will deliver the thief to me, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward; or for the Horse only, Five Dollars.

CHARLES WATTS.

Pride's Old-Field, May 24, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Petersburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and some negro houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunswick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

On Tuesday the 6th of next month, will be exposed to Public Sale, at Charlotte courthouse, all the personal estate of JAMES M'CLELLAN, deceased;

CONSISTING of a variety of Dry Goods, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, &c. On all sums above five and under ten pounds, six months credit will be given; and on all sums above ten pounds, until the first day of March next.—Bond with approved security will be required, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known.

WM. MAITLAND, Admr.

May 20, 1797. (3)

Just come to hand, and for Sale at the Printing-Office,

An Additional Assortment of BOOKS—among which are—

A new EDITION of the
LAWS of the UNITED STATES,
From the commencement of the Federal Government, to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797, in three Volumes.—Price Six Dollars.

The Acts of the last Session of Congress may be had separately.

ALSO,
LOVE AND PATRIOTISM,
Or the extraordinary adventures of M. DUPORTAIL, late Major General in the armies of the United States—interspersed with many surprising incidents in the Life of the late Count Pulaski.

AND
IMPERIAL, ROYAL and DEMY LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY BOOKS.

May 22, 1797.

FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 1st. day of June 1796, will be offered for sale on the premises;

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 2075 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinson and others; being the land sold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in trust to secure the payment of sundry debts mentioned in the said deed.

At the same time and place will be sold another TRACT of 256 acres, on the river Hyco, Orange county, North Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewise adjoins Mr. Atkinson's lands, and is included in the abovementioned deed of trust.

The sale will be on the 15th day of June next—a credit of six months will be allowed the purchasers, who must enter into bonds with good security for the purchase money—a good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are discharged.

Persons disposed to purchase, will no doubt satisfy themselves by viewing the lands before the day of sale—and further information may be had on application to Messrs. Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie; John Mason, of Lunenburg; or to

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, April 27, 1797. (5 w)

I WILL commence Inoculation for the SMALL POX on Tuesday the 16th instant, at an hospital one mile distant from my residence, and shall continue it during the months of June and July.—Those persons who wish to be in the first set, are requested to make immediate application—boarding, exclusive of bedding, will be furnished if required.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, are assured that the months of May, June, and July, are the best for receiving the disorder, being much more healthy, and generally more exempt from the diseases incident to the vernal and autumnal months.

ROBERT WALKER, Jun.

Kingston, May 8, 1797. (1m)

To be sold for Ready Money, upon the premises, on Wednesday the 7th day of June next, agreeably to a deed of trust to us given at the decretal order of the Hon. High Court of Chancery made in this case,

THE House wherein ERASMUS GILL now resides, and certain Lands adjoining thereto; also several valuable Slaves and Household Furniture, as enumerated in said trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge certain debts due to Campbell and Wheeler, for themselves and others, agreeable to said decretal order, and the expences of the sale.

JOHN VERELL.
JOHN NICHOLAS.
ROBERT BOLLING.

Petersburg, May 13, 1797. (tf.)

A QUANTITY OF
EXCELLENT WELL CURED
BACON,
For sale by the Subscriber, at the corner of Bollingbrook street

WILLIAM SHARP.

Petersburg, April 27, 1797. (eo tf.)

177

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq; of Mount Airy Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. eotf

The Noted Thorough-Bred Horſe

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen, county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court houſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well enclоſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

The noted thorough-bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well enclоſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clocktaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north ſide of the River, where he flatters himſelf his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North ſide of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subſcriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

For *GLASGOW*,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

THOMAS BOYD, Maſter,

A new Britiſh built ſhip, burthen about 480 hhds. Part of her cargo is engaged—will ſail in all the month of April. For freight or paſſage apply to Mr. Gilbert Robertſon, Norfolk; the maſter on board, or HECTOR M'NEILL.

Who has for ſale,

A quantity of Liverpool Stov'd SALT, loole and in ſacks—QUART BOTTLES in crates, Queens' Ware, and Stone Ware—which he will ſell low for caſh Tobacco, or White Oak Barrel Staves delivered along ſide the Ship at City Point.

Peterſburg, March 13, 1797 eotf

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuin MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very beſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS Chriſtopher F Parnell, failed maſter of the ſloop Union, belonging to the ſubſcriber, in October laſt, from Baltimore, bound to Boſton; from whence he is ſuppoſed to have gone to the Weſt-Indies, and to have diſpoſed of veſſel and cargo, with a fraudulent intention of appropriating the ſame to his own uſe: And whereas a perſon laſt month arrived at Wilmington in this ſtate, with a very large ſum of money, and called himſelf Chriſtopher Williams, who from ſuſpicious circumſtances was taken into cuſtody, and on examination proved to be the above Parnell: And ſaid Parnell having found means to obtain his liberty, croſſed Roanoke river at this place ſome time laſt week, on his way Northwardly—The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, except taken in the county of Baltimore.—Said Parnell is about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtout built, ſmall black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, much marked with the ſmall pox, liſps a little when he ſpeaks quick—He rode in a ſulkey with ſprings, and drove a likely high grey mare.

JOHN MILLER, of Howard-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Halifax, (N. C.) May 6, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg, (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous Evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided half of Weſtbrook Warehouſe. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber.

G. WILSON

Peterſburg, May 5, 1797 (tf.)

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his ſtore, in the houſe formerly occupied by Richard Stuard, joining Dr. Maſſenburg's, in Sycomore-ſtreet:—a quantity of Herrings and Shads, Tar, Weſt India Rum, Northward ditto, French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto, Wines, Molaſſes, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyſon and Green Teas, a few pieces of Cloths, Caſſimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be ſold low for caſh, &c.

Peterſburg, May 8, 1797. (tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797. tf.

☞ Subſcribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newſpapers, will oblige him, by diſcharging their accounts.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L C.

APRIL, 1797.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
300 ditto of	10	ditto	3000
8 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months. JOHN BELL

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Sattins, Luſtrings, and Perſians.
Table and Tea China, in ſetts.
Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
Freſh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Caſtings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheeſe, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

FOR SALE,

THE LONG STORE nearly oppoſite Cedar Point Warehouſe, and at preſent occupied by Meſſrs Swann and Ellis, Cabinetmakers. For terms, apply to

JOHN WILDER.

April 18, 1797. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderſon's Commerce,
Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Cuſtigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Eſſays,
Life of Chriſt,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Phyſician,
Family Phyſician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheſelden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrocke on Hiſtory,
Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyſſey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Phyſiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Diſplayed,
Winterbottom's Hiſtory of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morſe's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Waſhington's Letters,
Preſident's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Epiſcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinſon's Works,
Johnſon's Works,
Thompſon's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakeſpear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works,
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Juſtice,
Hiſtory of Woman,
Goldſmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticiſm,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertſon's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory,
Smith's Eſſays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Diſcourſes,
Hiſtory of France,
—— of England,
—— of Court of Berlin,
—— of American Revolution,
—— of French Revolution,
—— of Maſſachuſetts,
—— of Vermont,
—— of New-Hampſhire,
—— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Ferguſſon's Aſtronomy,
Ferguſſon on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too tedious to be here enumerated.

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and Engliſh—Greek, Latin, French and Engliſh School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

PROPOSALS

For Publiſhing by Subſcription

The Works of the Celebrated

THOMAS PAINE;

To which will be added,

BISHOP WATSON's

Excellent Reply to Mr. Paine's Age of Reaſon.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This work will contain all Mr Paine's writings, both thoſe in this Country and in Europe—except his Letter to the Preſident. This edition will, therefore, beſide his recent publications, contain many other of his earlier productions which never appeared in any former edition of his works.

II. It will be printed with a new type, on fine paper, in two octavo volumes (containing about 500 pages each) handſomely bound and lettered, and delivered to Subſcribers at Four Dollars payable on delivery.

When it is conſidered that the genious of this extraordinary man has long been employed in diſcuſſing thoſe higheſt—thoſe deareſt intereſts of Society—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—which he has treated with a perſpicuity, and energy, hardly to be met with in any other writer on this important ſubject—And when it is remembered too, that to his ſeaſonable and ſpirited writings the United States were indebted for much of their perſeverance and ſucceſs during the late war, and the final eſtabliſhment of their free and happy government, it is hoped that every American will regard the poſſeſſion of his works as a valuable acquiſition to his library.

☞ Subſcriptions received by the Printer hereof.

The Subſcriber has juſt Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. Weſt-Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New-England Ditto.
10,000wt of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Peterſburg, May 18, 1797.